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DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	PROCESSING ACTION						
TO: Chief, ROK Chief, CA Staff Chief, FE		MARKED FOR INDEXING							
INFO: Chief, WOMEN/BO COS, []		NO INDEXING REQUIRED							
FROM: Chief of Base. [] 278		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING							
SUBJECT: MONIED/VNO [] CASUSTAIN -- Report on "World Assembly for Peace", Held at Versailles 11-13 February 1972		MICROFILM							
<p>ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. HAMBURG 20976 B. HAMBURG 1195, 18 February 1972 C. DIRECTOR 228390 D. [] 25167 <p>1. The following information in response to Reference C and D requirements was obtained by CASUSTAIN-5 (C-5) who attended Subject conference as an official delegate and member of the West German contingent. For additional information see References A and B. We are attaching h/w copies of the agenda, list of participants, speeches, resolutions, and propaganda material distributed at Subject conference.</p> <p>2. The "Paris World Assembly for the Peace and Independence of Indochinese Peoples" was held in the Palace of Congresses in Versailles from 11 - 13 February. (See Attachment A for the conference agenda.) This successor to the earlier Stockholm Vietnam Conferences attracted some 850 delegates from 80 countries and an additional 200 guests and 50 official conference "guards". Sponsoring and directing the Paris assembly was the World Peace Council (WPC) and, subordinately, the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam and a confederation of 48 French organizations. The</p> <p>Attachments: (h/w)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Conference agenda B. List of participants C. Commission resolutions D. All other documents E. Propaganda material <p>Distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 - [] w/atts A-D+E - CA/B3 3 - [] Staff w/atts D [] - C/EUR 3 - D/FE w/o atts 3 - C/WOMEN/BO w/o atts 2 - COS, [] w/o atts 2 - COS, [] w/o atts <p>GROUP 1 - EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;">CROSS-REFERENCE TO []</td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;">DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER EQQA-5308</td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;">DATE 28 February 1972</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">HQS FILE NUMBER 29-120-17</td> </tr> </table>				CROSS-REFERENCE TO []	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER EQQA-5308	DATE 28 February 1972		CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	HQS FILE NUMBER 29-120-17
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names of sponsoring organizations are included in the list of participants (Attachment B). Romesh Chandra, (Secretary-General of the WPC), Bertil Svahnstrom (President of the Executive Committee of the Stockholm Vietnam Conference), and Andre Souquiere (representing the 48 French organizations) appeared to be the prime motivators of the conference.

3. In the plenary hall as well as in the Commission rooms, equipment had been installed to provide simultaneous translations into English, French, Russian, Spanish and German languages. However, the available rooms were not adequate for the number of participants and consequently informal discussion groups collected in the halls, stairs and at entrances. The planning and organization seemed to be concentrated solely in the conference proceedings themselves and not in preparing for the needs of the participants. Restaurants in the area were soon out of food and refreshments as was the one snack bar in the building. Participants often had to go without meals to insure being present for the proceedings. Many participants felt lost, neglected and superfluous. Most had at best no possibility of affecting the outcome or specific resolutions, only the chance to play the role of the attentive audience and many expressed disappointment at this situation.

4. COMMISSIONS The conference was organized into four commissions:

- a. The First or Political Commission.
- b. The Second or Action Commission.
- c. The Third or Commission on New Aspects of the War.
- d. The Fourth or Economic Commission.

The draft resolutions of the commissions, which in fact became the final resolutions, are forwarded as Attachment C. Only in Commissions I and IV did the chairmanship remain constant; namely Romesh Chandra in the former and Prof. Guenther Drefahl of East Germany in the latter. In Commission II the chair alternated between French and Italian delegates while in Commission III the French and Australians dominated. No attempts to seize chairmanship of any commission were noted; each approved chairman had four deputies at his side at all times to forestall any such attempt.

5. DISSIDENT OPINION AND COMMISSION DECISIONS Trotskyites and other potential opposition groups were not observed either in the plenum or in the commissions. Strict control procedures at the entrances seemed successful in preventing any significant extremist presence. Occasional individual attempts to bring forth deviant ideas in the plenum were frustrated by polite parliamentary means and soon died. The same party-line predominance prevailed during discussions in the separate commissions. There were in fact no unanimously adopted resolutions in any commission. Because of the very pressing time situation, which conference organizers probably intended as such, draft resolutions printed in advance served as the basis for the final reports of the commissions which were usually passed with only very minor changes. (See Attachment C.) Conflicting or varying ideas were parried with the comment, "that matter is being discussed in another commission," or "one cannot include every item in a resolution," or "another wording of this point is already part of the resolution," etc. Because of the limited time allowed each speaker as well as the presence of an overwhelming majority of party-liners, it was only occasionally necessary for the conference leadership to resort to calling for a vote by acclamation. This technique effectively stifled the opposition.

6. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS Since the Versailles Conference was organized and managed by the WPC--and in part through its

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officers, the Stockholm Vietnam Committee--travel and financial arrangements were provided by the local WPC-affiliated sponsoring organizations in the various countries. Depending on their individual financial situation, official delegates were reimbursed by the sponsoring organization for travel costs, conference fees, and perhaps hotel expenses. Once in Paris, however, heads of delegations often found themselves obliged to assist members who ran out of funds. For example, Alicia S o b r y o h e v a of the Soviet delegation was assigned to manage her delegation's finances as was one P r o s s a s, whose organization was given no "CDD" (no further information). Skipped out for special financial support were youthful participants and those from youth groups. In the West German case, several bus loads of youths were brought to Versailles free of charge to participate in the demonstration scheduled for 13 February, simply to lend a "youthful image" to the proceedings.

7. TRADE UNION CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM C-5 learned from one Susan U l f r e d, a Czech participant, that a World Free Trade Union (WFTU) Conference is on the agenda. It is hoped to convene such a conference in Vienna in October 1972, provided a European-level trade union conference can be held prior to this date. If this is not possible, the European trade union conference will be held in Vienna in October and the WFTU Conference sometime thereafter.

8. FUTURE PLANS No concrete plans for a second World Assembly this year were noted, although Svanstrom in his closing speech indicated the Executive Committee of the Stockholm Vietnam Conference would convene in a few weeks to discuss future plans. In informal discussions, C-5 received the clear impression that the WFTU leadership is seeking means to transform the specifically Indochina forum of the current conferences into a permanent World Assembly apparatus targeted not only against U.S. Vietnam policy but against U.S. policy in general.


9. CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS C-5 commented that it was more difficult to obtain complete documents in Versailles than at earlier Stockholm conferences. Too few were printed and distribution was often delayed. Because of the overloaded printing demands, certain documents were never printed in time for distribution. We have included all documents C-5 was able to procure as Attachment B which we are forwarding to Chief/EM. Where he was able to obtain duplicates, these are being forwarded to Chief/CA Staff. Attachment E, forwarded to Chief/CA Staff, contains samples of propaganda material distributed at Versailles. C-5 reported his activities at the conference were made more difficult because he was unable to obtain a list of participants (Attachment B) until three hours before the conference closed. The original list, prepared prior to the conference, was not distributed because it contained the names of certain participants--primarily Greeks, Spaniards, Portuguese and Turks--whose presence if known could cause them difficulty in their homelands. The final list did not include these names. Not having such a list during the relatively brief and hectic conference, according to C-5, severely slowed his spotting and contacting activity.

10. In an interesting sidelight, C-5 reported four large packages of propaganda material bearing Aeroflot markings arrived from Moscow the evening of 12 February and were brought by Soviet delegates directly to the document distribution table. Before they could be opened, however, someone walked off with all four packages. Not wishing to create a scandal or possibly ludicrous situation, the Soviets insisted no mention of the incident be made and the "thieves" were not uncovered. According to Susan Ulfred and Franz W e r s e l s t e r, a leading West German WFTU activist, the culprits were to be found among the dissident French trade unionists, but no evidence for this conclusion was cited.

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11. Re Reference D, C-5 did not observe any attempts at disruptive action by radical groups. He noted no situation arose which would have required the approximately fifty guards present (forces d'ordre?) to control order. Apparently the radicals never gained entry, something probably due to the strict control maintained at all entrances. Nor did the question of granting entry to these groups materialize in the conference itself. C-5 noted no open dissension on this matter within the gatherings and discussions he observed. The more militant groups were forced to limit their actions to premises outside the conference, where they distributed leaflets attacking the conference and attempted to organize a counter-demonstration opposed to the "official" demonstration held on 13 February. Approximately 3,000 members of the New Left mustered for this purpose, but a heavy rain helped to thwart any serious confrontation. C-5 could not confirm whether conference organizers and French security forces were cooperating to insure a peaceful conference. One police troop truck was stationed in front of the conference building, but no situation developed which would have required the police to intervene. Careful and detailed prior planning by conference organizers and the heavy "party-line" emphasis apparent throughout insured a relatively undisturbed conference, according to C-5.

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